(b) The Secretary will consider the pro rata Federal share of the net amount recovered by a State during any quarter to be an overpayment.

(c) Allegations or indications of waste fraud and abuse with respect to the CHIP program shall be referred promptly to the Office of Inspector General.

§ 457.236 Audits.

The CHIP agency must assure appropriate audit of records on costs of provider services.

§ 457.238 Documentation of payment rates.

The CHIP agency must maintain documentation of payment rates and make it available to HHS upon request.

Subpart C—State Plan Requirements: Eligibility, Screening, Applications, and Enrollment

SOURCE: 66 FR 2675, Jan. 11, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 457.300 Basis, scope, and applicability.

(a) *Statutory basis.* This subpart interprets and implements—

(1) Section 2102 of the Act, which relates to eligibility standards and methodologies, coordination with other health insurance programs, and outreach and enrollment efforts to identify and enroll children who are eligible to participate in other public health insurance programs;

(2) Section 2105(c)(6)(B) of the Act, which relates to the prohibition against expenditures for child health assistance provided to children eligible for coverage under other Federal health care programs other than programs operated or financed by the Indian Health Service; and

(3) Section 2110(b) of the Act, which provides a definition of targeted low-income child.

(b) *Scope.* This subpart sets forth the requirements relating to eligibility standards and to screening, application and enrollment procedures.

(c) *Applicability.* The requirements of this subpart apply to child health assistance provided under a separate child health program. Regulations relating to eligibility, screening, applications and enrollment that are applicable to a Medicaid expansion program are found at §§ 431.636, 435.4, 435.229, 435.1102, 436.3, 436.229, and 436.1102 of this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 77 FR 17214, Mar. 23, 2012, § 457.300 was amended by adding paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5); revising paragraph (c), effective Jan. 1, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the added and revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 457.300 Basis, scope, and applicability.

(a) *Statutory basis.* This subpart interprets and implements—

* * * * *

(4) Section 2107(e)(1)(O) of the Affordable Care Act, which relates to coordination of CHIP with the Exchanges and the State Medicaid agency.

(5) Section 2107(e)(1)(F) of the Affordable Care Act, which relates to income determined based on modified adjusted gross income.

* * * * *

(c) *Applicability.* The requirements of this subpart apply to child health assistance provided under a separate child health program. Regulations relating to eligibility, screening, applications and enrollment that are applicable to a Medicaid expansion program are found at § 435.4, § 435.229, § 435.905 through § 435.908, § 435.1102, § 435.940 through § 435.958, § 435.1200, § 436.3, § 436.229, and § 436.1102 of this chapter.

§ 457.301 Definitions and use of terms.

As used in this subpart—

Joint application means a form used to apply for the separate child health program that, when transmitted to the Medicaid agency following a screening that shows the child is potentially eligible for Medicaid, may also be used to apply for Medicaid.

Period of presumptive eligibility means a period that begins on the date on which a qualified entity determines that a child is presumptively eligible and ends with the earlier of—

(1) In the case of a child on whose behalf a separate child health program application has been filed, the day on which a decision is made on that application; or

(2) In the case of a child on whose behalf an application for the separate

child health program has not been filed, the last day of the month following the month in which the determination of presumptive eligibility was made.

Presumptive income standard means the highest income eligibility standard established under the plan that is most likely to be used to establish eligibility of a child of the age involved.

Public agency means a State, county, city or other type of municipal agency, including a public school district, transportation district, irrigation district, or any other type of public entity.

Qualified entity means an entity that is determined by the State to be capable of making determinations of presumptive eligibility for children, and that—

(1) Furnishes health care items and services covered under the approved plan and is eligible to receive payments under the approved plan;

(2) Is authorized to determine eligibility of a child to participate in a Head Start program under the Head Start Act;

(3) Is authorized to determine eligibility of a child to receive child care services for which financial assistance is provided under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990;

(4) Is authorized to determine eligibility of an infant or child to receive assistance under the special nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC) under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966;

(5) Is authorized to determine eligibility of a child for medical assistance under the Medicaid State plan, or eligibility of a child for child health assistance under the Children's Health Insurance Program;

(6) Is an elementary or secondary school, as defined in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801);

(7) Is an elementary or secondary school operated or supported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

(8) Is a State or Tribal child support enforcement agency;

(9) Is an organization that—

(i) Provides emergency food and shelter under a grant under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act;

(ii) Is a State or Tribal office or entity involved in enrollment in the program under this title, Part A of title IV, or title XXI; or

(iii) Determines eligibility for any assistance or benefits provided under any program of public or assisted housing that receives Federal funds, including the program under section 8 or any other section of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437) or under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.); and

(10) Any other entity the State so deems, as approved by the Secretary.

State health benefits plan means a health insurance coverage plan that is offered or organized by the State government on behalf of State employees or other public agency employees within the State. The term does not include a plan in which the State provides no contribution toward the cost of coverage and in which no State employees participate, or a plan that provides coverage only for a specific type of care, such as dental or vision care.

[66 FR 2675, Jan. 11, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 33823, June 25, 2001; 75 FR 48852, Aug. 11, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 77 FR 17214, Mar. 23, 2012, §457.301 was amended by adding the definitions of ''Eligibility determination,'' ''Family size,'' ''Medicaid applicable income level,'' and ''Non-applicant'' in alphabetical order; removing the definition of ''Joint application.'', effective Jan. 1, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the added text is set forth as follows:

§457.301 Definitions and use of terms.

* * * * *

Eligibility determination means an approval or denial of eligibility in accordance with§457.340 as well as a renewal or termination of eligibility under §457.343 of this subpart.

Family size is defined as provided in §435.603(b) of this chapter.

Medicaid applicable income level means, for a child, the effective income level (expressed as a percentage of the Federal poverty level and converted to a modified adjusted gross income equivalent level in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary under section 1902(e)(14)(A) and (E) of the Act) specified under the policies of the State plan under title XIX of the Act as of March 31, 1997 for the child to be eligible for Medicaid

under either section 1902(l)(2) or 1905(n)(2) of the Act, or under a section 1115 waiver authorized by the Secretary (taking into consideration any applicable income methodologies adopted under the authority of section 1902(r)(2) of the Act).

Non-applicant means an individual who is not seeking an eligibility determination for him or herself and is included in an applicant's or enrollee's household to determine eligibility for such applicant or enrollee.

* * * * *

§ 457.305 State plan provisions.

The State plan must include a description of—

(a) The standards, consistent with §§ 457.310 and 457.320, used to determine the eligibility of children for coverage under the State plan.

(b) The State's policies governing enrollment and disenrollment; processes for screening applicant children for and, if eligible, facilitating their enrollment in Medicaid; and processes for implementing waiting lists and enrollment caps (if any).

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 77 FR 17214, Mar. 23, 2012, § 457.305 was revised, effective Jan. 1, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 457.305 State plan provisions.

The State plan must include a description of—

(a) The standards, consistent with § 457.310 and § 457.320 of this subpart, and financial methodologies consistent with § 457.315 of this subpart used to determine the eligibility of children for coverage under the State plan.

(b) The State's policies governing enrollment and disenrollment; processes for screening applicants for and, if eligible, facilitating their enrollment in other insurance affordability programs; and processes for implementing waiting lists and enrollment caps (if any).

§ 457.310 Targeted low-income child.

(a) *Definition.* A targeted low-income child is a child who meets the standards set forth below and the eligibility standards established by the State under § 457.320.

(b) *Standards.* A targeted low-income child must meet the following standards:

(1) *Financial need standard.* A targeted low-income child:

(i) Has a family income at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line for a family of the size involved;

(ii) Resides in a State with no Medicaid applicable income level or;

(iii) Resides in a State that has a Medicaid applicable income level and has family income that either—

(A) Exceeds the Medicaid applicable income level for the age of such child, but not by more than 50 percentage points; or

(B) Does not exceed the income level specified for such child to be eligible for medical assistance under policies of the State plan under title XIX on June 1, 1997.

(2) *No other coverage standard.* A targeted low-income child must not be—

(i) Found eligible or potentially eligible for Medicaid under policies of the State plan (determined through either the Medicaid application process or the screening process described at § 457.350); or

(ii) Covered under a group health plan or under health insurance coverage, as defined in section 2791 of the Public Health Service Act, unless the plan or health insurance coverage program has been in operation since before July 1, 1997 and is administered by a State that receives no Federal funds for the program's operation. A child is not considered covered under a group health plan or health insurance coverage if the child does not have reasonable geographic access to care under that plan.

(3) For purposes of this section, policies of the State plan under title XIX plan include policies under a Statewide demonstration project under section 1115(a) of the Act other than a demonstration project that covered an expanded group of eligible children but that either—

(i) Did not provide inpatient hospital coverage; or

(ii) Limited eligibility to children previously enrolled in Medicaid, imposed premiums as a condition of initial or continued enrollment, and did not impose a general time limit on eligibility.

(c) *Exclusions.* Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the following groups are excluded from the definition of targeted low-income children: